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65

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period

9 February - 15 February

1947

Number 7

SECTION	I - Welfare
SECTION	II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION	III - Dental Affairs
SECTION	IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION	V - Supply
SECTION	VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION	VII - Social Security
SECTION	VIII - Medical Services
SECTION	IX - Consultants
SECTION	X - Memorandum to I.J.G.

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SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Assistance Report for December 1946

The Ministry of Health and Welfare Public Assistance Report for December 1947 shows an increase in total number of persons assisted and a substantial increase in grants over November. The grant increase, (average of ¥75.10 per person in December as against ¥49.24 in November) is the result of the 50% allowable increase in daily relief grants as authorized by letter dated 21 November 1946 from the Ministry of Health and Welfare to the prefectural governors.

Comparative figures for the months of November and December are given below:

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Number of persons (not in institutions) assisted	2,577,884	2,744,429
Number of persons (in institutions) assisted by Government	<u>80,885</u>	<u>92,778</u>
Total number persons assisted	2,658,769	2,837,207
Net cash grants	¥115,222,049	¥144,075,959
Grants in Kind (cost)	<u>15,686,330</u>	<u>62,845,606</u>
Total Grants	¥130,908,379	¥206,121,565

Japanese Red Cross Society

Mrs. Audrey Bassett, Consultant on Junior Red Cross Services, American Red Cross has been assigned as a consultant to the Japanese Red Cross to assist in the development of their Junior Red Cross services. Mrs. Bassett was a special consultant to the Philippine Red Cross during its reorganization immediately following the liberation and she has also had long experience in the domestic program of the American Red Cross.

The proposed budget of the Japanese Red Cross Society for the first six month period of 1947 anticipates sufficient income to meet the expected operational expenses. The budget covering estimated income and expenditures is shown below:

*Estimated income

Headquarters	¥ 97,385.80
Chapters & Hospitals	<u>7,541,709.00</u>
Total	¥7,639,094.80

*Estimated Expense

Headquarters	¥ 578,936.68
Chapters & Hospitals	<u>6,772,281.00</u>
Total	¥7,351,217.68

*(Computed on basis of income and expenditures for the last six months of 1946).

Restricted

Restricted

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture

A representative of the division conducted a survey of veterinary affairs in Okayama Prefecture.

Livestock

A gradual reduction is in progress due to concentrate feed shortage.

Dairy Inspection

Dairy farms and milk plants are being systematically inspected on a monthly basis with improvement in sanitation resulting. Lack of modern pasteurizing equipment and a shortage of chemical reagents used for laboratory tests are lowering the standard. Where sanitary measures were improperly practiced, responsible officials were directed to initiate corrective measures. The Supply Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP and the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government were contacted with reference to the release of critical items.

Meat Inspection

Veterinary inspectors are not adequately instructed in the procedure for conducting ante and post mortem inspections. Responsible officials were directed to make available all possible information on this subject.

Animal Disease Control

The tuberculosis eradication campaign will be completed in March 1947.

A program for the immunization of all dogs against rabies will be instigated in March 1947.

Education

A comprehensive program for the education of farmers concerning sanitary requirements and the improvement of dairy herds is now in progress. This program, initiated by the Meat and Milk Inspection Section of the Prefecture Government, has aroused considerable interest on the part of farmers.

Conclusion

Veterinary activities in Okayama Prefecture are receiving competent supervision by prefecture officials. An increase in the effectiveness of performance of veterinary duties can be expected after distribution of proper instructions and the addition of more equipment.

Distribution of Technical Bulletin

For the purpose of furnishing information and guidance to veterinary officers on duty with Military Government units and medical officers in the absence of veterinary officers, Technical Bulletin, TB-PH-Vet 1, subject: "Duties and Functions of Military Government Veterinary Officers" has been distributed.

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 9 - 15 January 1947.

Restricted

Restricted

SECTION III

DENTAL AFFAIRS

The Board of Education of Tokyo-To has reopened the dental hygiene program in public schools with an appropriation of ¥1,010,000 for 1947.

The 726 primary schools will be furnished part-time dentists. All students of the primary school will be examined once each year, but treatment will be limited to first year students.

Two mobile dental clinics are under construction for use in outlying districts.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Miss Elizabeth Pickens, Public Health Nurse Consultant has been assigned to Nursing Affairs Division.

Education

The Nursing Education Council met on 12 February to discuss the final draft of the new legislation.

SECTION V

SUPPLY

Production

An additional ration of rice was granted the Pharmaceutical Workers in the Tokyo Area. This additional ration will coincide with that of other prefectures and should ease the unrest of the pharmaceutical workers caused by the food shortage.

Owing to the unavailability of amyl acetate from America, the substitution of Japan available n-butyl acetate in the manufacture of penicillin has been initiated. Its use is only slightly less desirable than amyl acetate. Negotiations are underway to import the special penicillin stimulating ingredient, corn steep liquor. Arrangements are progressing for manufacture of penicillin bottles with rubber stoppers and aluminum caps, all similar to American bottles. First drafts of flow sheets and detail design drawings of the Government Penicillin Pilot Plant were completed and examined; alterations and criticisms are expected to be made and final drafts available in about one week, construction to commence immediately thereafter. Fermentation and extraction phases are included.

The DDT products production program by the Japanese Government is progressing satisfactorily. Sizable quantities of 10% DDT dust, DDT residual effect spray and typhus vaccine are now in Japanese stocks. Decision has been made to supply Japanese needs for DDT products and typhus vaccine from Japanese sources on and after 1 March 1947. Instructions covering distribution methods have been furnished all prefectures by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government. Military government officials must maintain close liaison with prefectural officials to coordinate releases of DDT products.

A complete survey has now been made to determine the number of photoroentographic machines available in Japan for utilization in the anti-tuberculosis campaign in children of school age. Additional reports have been received which indicate a total of 405 machines in good condition and 156 machines which may be repaired. Decision has been made to repair 95 machines and produce 100 new machines. This will provide 600 photoroentographic machines which is considered adequate for this program. Production of 6 new machines has been accomplished. Production of the remainder will be completed on or about 1 April 47. A small

Restricted

Restricted

production of 35 mm film for this program has been accomplished. Production will be accelerated in the near future.

The production program of pyrethrum emulsion for 1947 was based on allocation of 900 tons of pyrethrum flowers. In a recent meeting held with Japanese Government officials and Natural Resources Section, it was agreed to reduce the allocation to 750 tons. This quantity will produce approximately 22,000,000 gallons of finished pyrethrum emulsion spray.

Narcotics

Since cordage fibers are in extremely short supply, SCAPIN 130, 12 October 1945, has been modified to permit cultivation and growth of marihuana for fiber purposes in twelve prefectures as follows: Aomori, Iwate, Fukushima, Tohigi, Gumma, Niigata, Nagano, Shimane, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Oita and Miyazaki. The total area authorized for such production, 5,000 hectares, has not been reduced from the 1946 level. Production in any prefecture not enumerated above is prohibited.

SCAPIN 3203-A, 11 February 1947, directs the Japanese Government to promulgate marihuana control regulations which will contain the following provisions:

1. Possession, planting, cultivation or growing of marihuana will be prohibited to any person not licensed and registered by the Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government.

2. All transactions in marihuana will be prohibited except transfer of seeds and plants between registered persons as authorized by the Imperial Japanese Government.

3. Licensed and registered persons must submit reports to the Japanese Government showing number of plots or fields, total area, amount of marihuana under cultivation and amounts obtained or disposed of during the period.

4. Producers will be required to ret the entire crop in the field where grown removing only the matured stalks from the field except that seeds and plants may be removed if accounted for as authorized by the Imperial Japanese Government.

5. Records of quantities of matured stalks gathered and total fiber yield will be maintained by each producer and reported to the Japanese Government.

6. The definition of marihuana is amended to read: The term marihuana means all parts of the plant Cannabis Sativa L. whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of such plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds, or resins; but shall not include the mature stalks of such plant, fiber produced from such stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of such plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture or preparation of such plant, its seeds, or resins; but shall not include the mature stalks of such plant, fiber produced from such stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of such plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture or preparation of such mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom), fiber oil, or cake, or the sterilized seed of such plant which is incapable of germination.

The Imperial Japanese Government is required to provide necessary funds and personnel as required by the Narcotic Division, Ministry of Welfare and Narcotic Officials, Prefectural Government, for the enforcement of the regulations, and maintaining and forwarding required records.

The Imperial Japanese Government is required to submit summarized monthly reports to SCAP as follows:

1. Number of registrants, by prefecture.

Restricted

Restricted

2. Number of hectares under hemp cultivation showing number of plots or fields, by prefecture.

3. Quantities of matured stalks gathered, by prefecture.

4. Number and amount of transactions in marihuana seeds and plants, by prefecture.

The violations are to be reported in accordance with SCAPIN 1319-A, 23 May 1946, subject: "Establishment of an Effective System for Narcotic Control in Japan". Marihuana Control Regulations will be issued by the Ministry of Welfare within ten days. The penalties provided will be three years penal servitude and ¥5000 fine or both.

A narcotic investigation involving at least 19 persons has resulted in the arrest of 9 Japanese including three doctors, one dentist and one unregistered pharmacist. Tokyo narcotic officials, working with Narcotic Control officers, have seized 1,050 grams of codeine, 700 grams of cocaine hydrochloride and 500 grams of Narcopon. The narcotics were originally stolen from the Japanese Navy Meguro Medical Supply Arsenal, Tokyo, near the end of the war.

SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score: Typhus fever as reported by the Ministry of Welfare. (Includes figures of 12 February for both years.)

1946 - 984 cases

1947 - 360 cases

Education

1000 colored sets of 24 each of Kami-Shaibi posters on "Shirami Fufu" and 100 film strip copies in full color have been produced by the Ministry of Welfare and are being distributed to the prefectures of Japan by the Ministry of Education. These posters portray in a semi-comic manner the essentials of typhus control and were designed to reach the school children particularly.

On 16 January 1947 the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare jointly issued a letter of instruction to the prefectural governors requesting a training program for primary schools on typhus and its control. It was suggested that at least one teacher from each primary school attend a meeting conducted for them by the prefectural health office. They were to return to their respective schools and instruct the pupils. A following letter of instruction to the prefectural health officers, dated 20 January 1947 suggested the minimum subject matter to be covered. Both of these letters should have reached the prefectures by the first week in February 1947.

Venereal Disease Control

The health department is the proper agency primarily responsible for the prevention, and control, of communicable diseases in its area. No other public service has this primary function and it cannot be left to private operation. The health department, therefore, has the primary responsibility for the establishment of public clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of the venereal diseases. Until recently in Japan this responsibility for operating venereal disease diagnostic and curative

Restricted

Restricted

clinics for the entire people was never acknowledged or assumed by the public health agencies. It is necessary therefore to stress the primary responsibility for this work to health department officials continuously.

In addition to curative venereal disease clinics in health centers, a number of Military Government health officers are supervising out-patient venereal disease clinics in municipal, prefectural and national hospitals. These out-patient clinics for the general public are to be encouraged but need extremely close supervision. No interference or direction by the "bosses" of the prostitute areas should be tolerated.

Prostitutes, promiscuous persons and other patients diagnosed as having venereal diseases in the course of a routine, periodic examination will be quarantined until not infectious.

In the case of gonorrhea and chancroid, this means until the patient is cured. It should be remembered that one course of sulfonamides probably does not cure 30% of females chronically infected with gonorrhea. Any clinical evidence of gonorrhea should be sufficient for another course of sulfonamides. Three consecutive negative Gram stained smears (or preferably cultures) must be obtained at daily intervals, and it is a good practice to obtain a smear following the next menstrual period. If all these laboratory reports are negative and the patient appears clinically cured, quarantine may be lifted.

If the diagnosis of syphilis is made on any of the patients listed above, the patient will be quarantined until at least 20 arsenicals and 20 heavy metals have been given. This is a minimum amount after which the remaining 20 arsenicals and 20 heavy metals may be given on an out-patient status.

Port Quarantine

The repatriation of German Nationals is now under way. The Marine Jumper, the first two ships engaged for this work is now loaded and ready to sail from Uraga Port 15 February. Quarantine processing was carried out without event. A few cases of convalescent scarlet fever and a small number of whooping cough cases have been boarded and are being maintained in isolation.

A complete set of forms and declarations for use in quarantine operations has been designed and assembled by Military Government, Headquarters, 8th Army. It is expected that these forms will soon be available to those in the field.

The Port of Hakodate remains inactive due to the temporary stoppage in repatriation from the northern areas. The medical officer at that station has been called to Yokohama to assist in port operations there.

Report on incoming quarantinable disease: - No reports received this period.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Budgets for the coming year present current problems, as it is considered of essential importance this insurance program be kept actively alive by adequate Government appropriation pending a more comprehensive study. The social security and insurance program will have considerable effect on the potential economic security of the low income class of people.

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Restricted

National Health Insurance

Considerable emphasis is heeded in order to keep this program active and efficient until the economic situation becomes more stabilized. The National Health Insurance is for the rural population where essential health facilities are needed in order to make adequate medical service available to all people. The establishing of clinics in localities which need them is considered necessary in providing preventive and curative measures for large groups. Additional Government subsidy has been requested by the Ministry of Welfare to assist in providing economical medical services and to establish a widespread systematic health education and examination programs for the purpose of detecting early health defects.

Welfare Pension Insurance Act

The Ministry of Welfare submitted translations of completed drafts of the new Workmen's Compensation Bill and proposed amendments to the Welfare Pension (Workers' Annuity) Insurance Act. The Ministry hopes to have both the Workmen's Compensation Bill and the Labor Standards Bill acted upon by this session of the Diet. Amendments to the Welfare Pension Act are concerned mainly with deleting from that law those provisions relating to occupational accidents and diseases which are covered by the Workmen's Compensation Bill, and in standardizing comparable requirements contained in these two measures and the Seamen's Insurance Law.

SECTION VIII

MEDICAL SERVICES

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 27 December 1946 shows 3,051 hospitals with a capacity of 216,416 beds, 101,868 of which were occupied. During this same period 254,691 outpatients were treated.

SECTION IX

CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

The data obtained from the nutrition surveys 1946, on the physical examinations and the consumption of nutrients and weight of food groups were assembled and reorganized for use by the Food and Fertilizer Mission examining the food situation in Japan. The information was of particular importance since it forms the background for the presentation of the nutritional status for the Japanese population.

SECTIONS X

MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - week ending 8 February 1947, with digest.
2. Weekly Summary Report of Venereal Diseases in Japan - week ending 8 February 1947.

Restricted

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 8 FEBRUARY 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	101	15	448	59	5	-	30	8
AOMORI	7	2	57	12	1	-	4	1
IWATE	7	-	47	8	-	-	3	-
MIYAGI	11	-	57	4	2	-	14	1
AKITA	20	3	90	7	2	1	9	2
YAMAGATA	15	2	134	15	1	-	10	3
FUKUSHIMA	14	-	66	-	3	-	17	-
IBARAKI	17	3	65	6	2	1	15	4
TOCHIGI	16	1	50	6	2	2	7	2
GUMMA	8	1	61	20	2	-	3	2
SAITAMA	11	2	73	7	-	-	7	2
CHIBA	21	3	100	7	3	-	12	2
TOKYO	55	4	273	39	9	2	43	12
KANAGAWA	10	-	87	7	1	1	4	2
NIIGATA	21	5	107	14	3	1	12	4
TOYAMA	3	1	29	4	-	-	-	1
ISHIKAWA	10	-	63	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	6	-	58	1	-	-	10	4
YAMATSUSHI	3	-	13	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWO	25	5	68	9	1	1	2	1
GIFU	8	1	37	6	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	14	2	63	9	1	-	17	2
AICHI	20	2	194	16	1	-	13	3
AIE	15	-	112	3	-	-	1	1
SHIGA	1	-	22	2	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	10	3	63	6	1	-	56	4
OSAKA	19	10	52	12	4	-	10	1
HYOGO	20	1	144	11	3	1	8	2
NARA	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	47	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	4	-	34	4	-	2	1	2
SHIMANE	19	1	70	5	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	16	2	66	5	-	-	1	1
HIROSHIMA	11	-	62	5	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	10	2	97	7	-	-	6	3
TOKUSHIMA	9	-	39	1	2	-	3	-
KAGAWA	6	-	28	-	1	-	10	1
EHIME	25	-	199	14	-	-	4	1
KOCHI	6	-	39	1	-	-	3	2
FUKUOKA	34	9	346	18	2	-	7	2
SAGA	24	2	133	12	1	2	6	2
NAGASAKI	20	3	96	9	1	-	3	5
KUMAMOTO	4	1	27	2	-	-	1	5
OITA	16	2	137	16	-	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	71	5	4	-	6	-
KAGOSHIMA	8	3	96	20	-	-	3	2
TOTALS	683	91	4247	415	58	14	377	91
RATE								
Current	48.7	6.5	50.5	4.9	4.1	1.0	4.5	1.1
Previous	53.8	4.4			6.2	0.8		

Rates per 100,000 per annum.

Weekly Report - 8 February 1947
Continued -

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	12	2	75	12	1	-	14	-
AOMORI	3	3	31	10	-	-	2	-
IWATE	7	-	20	1	4	-	5	-
MIYAGI	4	-	46	2	1	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	7	2	51	15	2	-	14	1
FUKUSHIMA	13	-	69	1	1	1	4	1
IBARAKI	12	8	58	4	2	-	10	1
TOCHIGI	3	-	22	1	2	-	4	-
GUMMA	1	-	27	7	-	-	8	-
SAITAMA	2	-	33	-	1	-	4	3
CHIBA	8	-	58	4	4	-	17	1
TOKYO	14	1	92	15	6	1	35	2
KANAGAWA	6	1	82	9	1	-	13	1
NIIGATA	4	1	33	10	2	1	12	1
TOYAMA	1	-	20	4	-	-	3	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	7	-	1	-	2	-
FUKUI	2	1	26	2	-	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	10	-	5	-	6	-
NAGANO	6	1	41	5	-	-	11	-
GIFU	4	11	35	11	2	-	10	1
SHIZUOKA	9	-	63	2	5	-	24	-
AICHI	12	1	53	4	4	-	19	1
MIE	8	-	58	5	4	1	18	1
SHIGA	2	-	9	-	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	1	1	34	13	-	-	4	1
OSAKA	3	-	25	2	2	-	15	-
HYOGO	8	3	72	10	3	-	7	-
WARA	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	4	-	29	3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	4	-	20	2	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	3	-	26	3	1	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	10	1	49	2	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	9	2	75	7	2	-	10	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	21	-	2	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	31	2	-	-	2	2
KAGAWA	1	-	22	7	2	-	7	-
EHIME	3	-	20	1	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	3	-	34	4	-	-	6	-
FUKUOKA	5	-	41	2	1	-	8	-
SAGA	-	-	17	-	-	-	4	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	7	-	3	-	7	1
KUMAMOTO	1	-	7	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	14	2	-	-	7	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	223	37	1579	185	64	4	345	19
RATE								
Current	14.5	2.6	18.8	2.2	4.6	0.3	4.1	0.3
Previous	19.7	2.7			4.1	0.3		
Rates per 100,000 per annum								

Weekly Report - 8 February 1947
Continued -

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	6	-	1	-	20	5
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	1	-	8	1
AKITA	1	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	18	1	2	-	10	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	1
GUMMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
SAITAMA	-	-	1	-	1	-	11	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	3	-	16	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	*-3	-	50	5
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	1	-	10	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	4	-	16	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	5	-	12	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	7	-	69	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OSAKA	1	2	8	2	5	-	19	-
HYOGO	1	-	4	1	-	-	1	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	3	-	13	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	-	-	4	-	2	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	4	-	9	-
TOMUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	1
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	9	1	-	-	2	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	3	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	3	92	9	48	1	330	22
RATE								
Current	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.1	3.4	0.07	3.9	0.3
Previous	1.4	0.1			3.0	0.6		

* Correction

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 8 February 1947

Continued -

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	22	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	10	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	3	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
TOKIO	18	-	66	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	3	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGASHI	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	8	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	2	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	5	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	7	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
OKUSHIMA	10	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	25	-	138	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	11	-	62	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	10	2	46	2	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	174	2	957	3	-	-	-	-
RATE								
Current	12.4	0.1	11.4	0.04	-	-	-	-
Previous	10.6	0.0			-	-	-	-

Rates per 100,000 per annum.

Weekly Report - 8 February 1947
Continued -

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAPANESE B. MENCELVALLITIS			
	Current (C)	(D)	Cumulative (C)	(D)	Current (C)	(D)	Cumulative (C)	(D)	Current (C)	(D)	Cumulative (C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	6	1	35	1	16	9	47	14	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	6	1	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	3	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	7	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	8	1	2	2	4	2	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	7	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	5	-	2	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
IBARA	-	-	3	-	2	1	12	5	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	6	-	1	1	11	2	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	3	-	6	-	1	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	3	-	55	-	19	5	57	14	-	-	-	-
YAMAGAWA	3	-	11	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
CHIGATA	-	-	1	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
YAMAMASHI	1	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	9	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	1	12	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AIE	1	-	3	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	33	1	1	1	11	2	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	11	-	1	-	13	3	-	-	-	-
KOGO	-	-	8	-	4	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
IARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	3	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
OKAJAMA	2	-	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	2	-	3	3	18	4	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
NAHASAKI	4	-	7	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOTALS	41	2	286	5	81	28	290	69	0	0	1	2
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RATE												
Current	2.9	0.1	3.4	0.06	5.8	2.0	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.02
Previous	4.5	0.1			4.0	0.8			0.0	0.0		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000.

Plague: 0

Prepared by: Public Health & Welfare
Section, GHQ, SCAP.
(From Japanese sources)

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 8 FEBRUARY 1947

(C) Current Cases Plus Delayed Reports
(T) Total Cases for Year to Date.

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
TOKKAI DO	35	142	191	958	99	385
OMORI	8	40	52	229	27	146
WATE	3	14	9	64	9	51
MIYAGI	9	40	36	228	44	189
AKITA	4	23	36	219	17	146
YAMAGATA	4	34	26	198	21	212
FUKUSHIMA	8	47	67	260	54	270
IBARAKI	23	87	39	272	52	304
TOCHIGI	19	68	78	414	63	311
GUMMA	4	34	46	198	45	221
SAITAMA	21	120	89	365	51	220
CHIBA	22	118	91	440	44	305
TOKYO	50	261	147	684	93	402
KANAGAWA	14	153	182	1286	46	315
NIIGATA	12	68	41	273	20	196
TOYAMA	13	48	48	237	33	147
ISHIKAWA	12	78	59	310	19	224
FUKUI	11	62	28	107	22	66
YAMANASHI	2	11	34	185	16	35
YAGAWA	7	54	75	354	60	244
YIFU	22	125	107	349	83	201
SHIZUOKA	6	71	70	281	92	320
AICHI	97	390	363	1468	169	636
RIE	24	170	50	297	30	190
SHIGA	27	151	29	158	22	95
KYOTO	36	160	116	719	69	363
OSAKA	176	649	532	1879	472	1534
KYOGO	24	210	141	807	99	719
NARA	6	59	6	79	7	49
YAKAYAMA	16	89	40	243	21	112
POTTORI	12	56	88	489	39	214
SHIMANE	7	29	41	190	48	180
OKAYAMA	27	134	60	415	46	185
HIROSHIMA	17	84	116	589	71	222
YAMAGUCHI	4	24	53	219	55	153
TOKUSHIMA	2	14	29	98	29	117
KAGAWA	6	64	19	173	26	107
EHIME	4	34	58	350	84	356
KOCHI	7	25	20	142	27	145
FUKUOKA	64	374	180	1377	128	674
SAGA	5	23	47	244	44	156
NAGASAKI	16	69	125	609	58	194
KUMAMOTO	3	30	66	335	38	144
OITA	11	107	74	291	39	180
MIYAZAKI	2	22	36	151	22	123
KAGOSHIMA	8	21	62	220	32	97
TOTALS	910	4686	3902	19453	2685	11855
RATE						
Current	64.9	55.7	278.3	231.2	191.5	140.9
Previous	65.3		270.7		162.5	

Prepared by: Public Health & Welfare
Section, GHQ, SCAP
(From Japanese Sources)

Digest of Weekly Summary Report of Communicable
Diseases for the Week Ending 8 February 1947

The number of diphtheria cases (683) declined for the fourth consecutive week but the number of diphtheria deaths (91) was the highest reported for any week this year. The current case rate per 100,000 population was 48.7 compared with a cumulative rate of 50.5. The current and cumulative death rates were 6.5 and 4.9.

Dysentery cases (58) were only two-thirds of the number (87) reported in the previous week but deaths (14) were slightly more numerous than in the previous week (11). The current and cumulative case rates were 4.1 and 4.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 1.1.

Typhoid fever cases dropped more than 25 percent from 276 to a new weekly low (203) for the year. Deaths (37) remained about the same (38) as in the two previous weeks. The current case rate was 14.5 compared with a cumulative rate of 18.8. The current and cumulative death rates were 2.6 and 2.2 respectively.

Paratyphoid fever cases (64) were approximately 12 percent higher than in the previous week (57) and deaths (4) were the same. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.6 and 4.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.2.

Smallpox cases reached a new weekly low for the year with only 5 cases reported compared with 20 in the previous week. Three smallpox deaths were reported. The current case rate (0.4) was only about a third of the cumulative rate (1.1). The current and cumulative death rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

Epidemic typhus cases (48) were slightly higher than in the previous week (42) but only 1 death was reported. The current case rate (3.4) remained below the cumulative case rate (3.9) as did the current death rate (0.07) compared with the cumulative death rate (0.3).

Malaria cases (174) were more than 15 percent higher than in the previous week (148) and 2 deaths from malaria were reported. The current malaria case rate of 12.4 was higher than the cumulative rate of 11.4. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.04 respectively.

No cholera cases or deaths were reported.

Scarlet fever cases (41) declined nearly 35 percent from the level of 63 established in the 2 previous weeks. Deaths (2) were the same as in the previous week. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 3.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.06.

Epidemic meningitis cases (81) reached a new high point for the year, increasing nearly 45 percent over the previous week (56). Deaths (28) were more than twice the number (11) in the previous week. The current case rate was 5.8 compared with a cumulative rate of 3.4. The current death rate was 2.0 compared with a cumulative rate of 0.8.

There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese B. Encephalitis. The cumulative case and death rates were 0.01 and 0.02 respectively.

There were no cases of plague.

Diphtheria (683) cases, typhoid fever (203), and malaria (174) remained the most important communicable diseases, other than venereal disease, in terms of numbers of cases.

The current and cumulative number of cases reported for chancroid were 910 and 4,686 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,902 and 19,453, and for syphilis, 2,685 and 11,855.

Inclosure No. 2 missing